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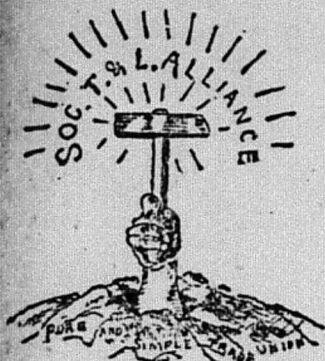
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VOL. IX.—NO. 26.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



The Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada met last Monday at Arlington Hall, in this city, and throughout was enthusiastic. The detailed report of this important convention cannot be published in this issue owing to the time of going to press. It will appear in the next issue.

Temporary Organization.

The band of D. A. 49 played inspiring music as the delegates gathered. The convention was called to order by the General Secretary, Wm. L. Brower, at 10:45, and went into temporary organization, with Thomas Curran, of Rhode Island; Robert Roadhouse, of London, Ont.; and Wm. L. Brower, as temporary chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, respectively.

The Delegates.

The Committee on Credentials made its report, recommending the seating of the delegates as follows:

Socialist Labor Party of the United States, entitled to 3, send 1: Daniel de Leon.

D. A. 3 (New Bedford, Mass.), entitled to 3, sends 1: Richard Parkinson.

D. A. 4 (Newark, N. J.), entitled to 2, sends 2: Matthew Maguire and Ella Reeves Cohen.

D. A. 7 (Shoeworkers' Council, New York), entitled to 2, sends 2: Wm. L. Brower and Edward Bullis.

D. A. 8 (Bakers, Boston, Mass.), entitled to 2, sends 1: Christian Schleustein.

D. A. 10 (Mixed, Boston, Mass.), entitled to 1, sends none.

D. A. 12 (Philadelphia, Pa.), entitled to 4, sends 2: Max Keller and Oscar Beldi.

D. A. 15 (Pittsburg, Pa.), entitled to 2, sends 2: Wm. H. Thomas and Wm. J. Eberle.

D. A. 16 (Jeannette, Pa.), entitled to 2, sends none.

D. A. 17 (Rhode Island), entitled to 4, sends 4: Chas. Kroll, James Reid, Thomas Hayden and Thomas Curran.

D. A. 18 (Clearfield Co., Pa.), entitled to 1, sends none.

D. A. 49 (New York), entitled to 8, sends 8: Patrick Murphy, J. Laffey, Rudolf Katz, Kate Pryor, Louis Lustig, Joseph Schlossberg, Joseph Krinks and Hugo Vogt.

D. A. 135 (Tailors, Washington, D. C.), entitled to 1, sends 1: Arthur Keep.

L. A.'s 226, 241, 249 and 273 (London, Ont.), entitled to 1, send 1: Robert Roadhouse.

L. A. 213 (Scranton, Pa.), entitled to 1, sends 1: Archie Hamill.

Section Greater New York, S. L. P.: Lucien Sanial.

The convention then organized permanently, with Lucien Sanial as chairman for the day; Robert Roadhouse, vice-chairman; William Brower, secretary.

In a brief address Sanial referred to the recent conspiracy of the "Volkszeitung" element against the Party. This element, he said, had been chiefly actuated by its hostility to the S. T. & L. A., until its malevolent attitude had assumed the form of open rebellion. It was represented in the National Executive Committee by a certain Stahl, who had long been, and is still, the chief officer of a sick and death benefit association. This man affected the airs of a thorough "trade union Socialist," believing in the policy of "boring from the inside." Yet, he boasted not only of having been a Lassallian, but of having preserved to this day his attachment to the principles and tactics of the German Social Democracy. Of course, to those who are acquainted with the history of German Socialism, the incongruity of such a position is sufficiently obvious. The fact is that the Lassallians were emphatically opposed to trades unionism of any sort, and this opposition was the most characteristic difference between them and the Marxists, who strongly advocated organization and action on parallel lines in the economic and the political field, simultaneously. "I have here," said the speaker, "a copy of the resolution adopted by the Lassallian Congress (or Convention of the General Association of German Workingmen), held at Hannover in 1874, and it reads as follows:

"In view of our members' general experience with trade unionism, especially in Germany, this Congress makes the following declaration:

"The efforts of all labor associations, supporting to protect wage workers from the oppression of capital, are in no wise capable of achieving their social object. It is rather the conviction of this Congress that the unequal struggle carried on by trade unions against the capitalist power with a vain belief in the efficacy of economic action by the working class reduced to its own meagre resources, imperils in the highest degree not only the working people's power of resistance, but also the radical aims of Socialist politics.

"For this reason, the Congress declares that those are traitors to the working class who—actuated for the most part by personal interest and contrary to the decisions of the Berlin Congress of 1873 and the Frankfurt Congress of 1873—persist in endeavoring to give precedence to economic organization in the labor movement, thus un-

pardonably harming our political propaganda.

"This Congress, therefore, decides also, that, in accordance with the resolution of the Berlin Congress of 1872, all the trade unions claiming to endorse the Lassallian doctrine must be dissolved within a year, and their membership enrolled to the fullest possible extent in the General Association of German Workingmen.

"The members, officers and directors of trade unions, who are at the same time members of this Association, and who will not comply with this decision within a year, shall by that fact alone forfeit their membership in the said Association, and their readmission will be subject to the consent of the Directing Committee."

"Now," continued the speaker, "compare this document—this Lassallian death sentence of trade unions—with the declarations of the Marx Congresses from 1866 to 1896, upon the lines traced out in the following words by Marx himself in the report of the General Council of the International Association of Workingmen on the eight-hour normal workday (1866):

"Trade union activity is not only legitimate but necessary. It cannot be suppressed so long as the present society subsists. On the other hand, if trade unions are rigorously necessary in the daily struggle, in the guerrilla warfare between capital and labor, they must be given their full importance by organizing them with a view to the overthrow of capitalistic dominion and the abolition of the wage system."

"These views finally prevailed in Germany when the Lassallians and the Marxists, under the pressure of Bismarckian persecution, effected their amalgamation. Then the trade unions, despite all legal obstacles, proved a powerful means of Socialist political agitation. This was the spirit that broke down Bismarck, and, extending abroad, built up the strong Socialisms of Belgium, of France, of Austria, of Italy; and this is the spirit which, animating at last the organized labor of America through the combined energies of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., will soon build up a gigantic, irresistible Socialism on this continent.

"What Bebel once said to Volmar applies to such infinitely smaller figures as Stahl and his 'Volkszeitung' associates: 'According to the materialistic conception of history, the conditions of existence determine the ideas of the working class; and within the working class itself the conditions of existence determine the ideas of individuals.' Their ideas are apt to change with a change of conditions. Stahl, at the head of a pure and simple organization, has become a pure and simple. Others among his fellow conspirators have become middle class men and have imbibed American middle class notions. They still call themselves Socialists—German Socialists—from the force of habit; a mere tradition, as it were. But they no longer know their own native country; they have forgotten its history."

After the election of standing committees, the

Report of the G. E. B.

was submitted by the General Secretary, as follows:

To the Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

COMRADES—The year that has elapsed since the last convention in Buffalo, July, 1898, has been a critical one for the Alliance, and thereby for the political as well as for the economic movement of labor in the land. The events that have crowded into this narrow span of time have sorely tried the cause of the proletariat; but while so doing, they have tested the wisdom and demonstrated the necessity of the move that called this organization into existence.

They have exemplified the class struggle as it never was exemplified before, and by the light they cast have illuminated the tactical path that the militant proletariat is bound to tread.

The C. L. F. Treason.

The Alliance was born of the ill conditions in which the "pure and simple" system of trade unionism was leaving the working class in; and yet, while extensively informed upon what those conditions were, the founders of this organization did not dream how far and how deep the pollution had gone that pure and simple had fostered. The first serious trial that the Alliance experienced was a revelation on this subject, made at the time and since the last convention.

One of the organizations that joined D. A. 49 in establishing the S. T. & L. A. was the Central Labor Federation (D. A. 1). It had by that time become a stagnant body, but its reputation of former years gave hope of its revival. Instead of reviving it succumbed to the surrounding air of "pure and simple" corruption. Active at one time, it had fallen in its ideals, and then became "practical," and fell. Its downfall into the ditch of corruption remained for a while concealed; the explanations given upon the gathering evidences thereof that came to the surface received at first favorable interpretation from the G. E. B., it being wholly unprepared to encounter "pure and simple" foulness in that quarter. But as the evidences cumulated, the G. E. B. began to investigate. The investigations were pushed by the members of D. A. 49 on the Board. The C. L. F. (D. A. 1), through its members on the Board, took alarm, and it decided, as the only way to escape conviction and conceal its crime, upon the destruction of the Alliance.

Pure and Simple Allies of the C. L. F.

To accomplish this end it went into a coalition with two national "pure and simple" unions—the International Cigar-makers and Tobin's Boot and Shoe-workers. The Alliance was simultaneously attacked by these two unions

(Continued on Page 4.)

Utter And Brazen Corruption.

The Genesis and Tendency of the Labor Fakir.—How He Is Revised and Brought Up To Date.

By S. S., BOSTON, MASS.

John Tobin left the S. L. P. for "purely personal reasons," and he did not join the S. D. P. because he did not yet know whether its attentions to that coy and unsophisticated maiden, the old trades' union, were pure and simply honorable or not. While he was a member of the S. L. P. it was impossible to perade him to address a Socialist meeting. Since he has not been a member of the S. D. P. he has worked with might and main for it. He spoke in every city where it had an organization, and his broadness became so great that he worked for the corrupt gang in Marlboro. Tobin is a Socialist, Sieverman is a Socialist, and Horace Eaton is just as good a Socialist as they are.

Four years ago the International, the Lasters' Protective Union, the remains of the K. of L. Shoeworkers, and the unaffiliated unions, found the pressure too strong for them, so they banded together in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Lasters had a really magnificent fighting body, but they, too, had felt the effects of the growing change and their flank had already been turned by the lasting machine. The reason they gave up the separate organization was, not because they wished to make the craft a unit, but because they understood that they could not stand alone much longer. Then at the outset the B. & S. W. U. had more men organized than it has since had. It was given a membership that it has not retained, and, in fact, has not since equalled. It has lost in membership more than five times its largest total. It has no strike of importance. It has deceived the workers. It has cowardly struck at the solidarity of the working class. Its "socialist" leaders have openly declared for fakirism, and the union itself has slid into the ruts of reaction. Its case is hopeless, and it is the object of this article to prove that the union, as at present organized, is

A Menace to Every Man

who works for a living.

I have on previous occasions shown some of the conditions which exist in the craft, and indicated the weakness which led to the disasters at Haverhill, Lynn, and Stoneham, and the corruption which settled the ship at Marlboro and in the Brockton district.

Over a year ago there were evidences of trouble in Southern Massachusetts. The unorganized cutters in the Douglas factory struck against a foreman and for better conditions. They were under individual contract and could not strike without breaking that contract as all difficulties were to be brought before the board of arbitration. The B. & S. W. U. jumped in and promised aid if the cutters would join the union. They agreed to this, and, of course, brought a graft of initiation fees and dues. In the meantime a uniform price list for lasting was presented in all the shops, the Douglas included. Some manufacturers who were busy obtained it by making a temporary agreement for sixty or ninety days. Others resisted. The secretary of the Brockton union, Cunningham, because he was out of the game, or because he was on another side of the game, or because he was honest, urged the men not to press for a uniform scale just then as conditions differed from shop to shop, and it would be better to take those conditions into consideration and get what they could. The pushers for the list were the Douglas men, so the union at once cut Cunningham's head off, and the fight was on.

The "Union Stamp" at Douglas.

In the Douglas shop the new list meant a saving of some \$200 a week, so Mr. Douglas at once accepted the "inevitable," and saved money. He also took, amid much pomp, circumstance, trumpeting, and ceremonial, the union stamp. This, according to the agreement, is to be stamped on the sole of the shoe. A shoe, however, has two soles, an inner and an outer. Mr. Douglas placed this "guarantee of squareness" inside the shoe, so that if you are opposed to the union you have your article, and if you are in favor of the union you have your article also. Every worker in the factory must be a member of the union, and the cutters who were on strike—well, the cutters were told to go to work and shut up. If they did not, men would take their places at once, as Mr. Douglas had signed a contract which agreed to give labor a "just return," and Mr. Tobin had signed a contract which protected capital from being bullied and abused by labor.

Mr. Keith, also, could save money on the list so he too agreed to accept it. Rice and Hutchins were doing little or no work, so when the strike committee called on them, Hutchins told them to call again in a few days. They did so and Hutchins was not at home. When the factory was ready to start up, Hutchins told them that he could not be bothered with the list and that they could go to Gehenna—only he told it to them in English. The whole thing was evidently engineered in favor of Douglas and Keith, as several manufacturers wanted the list for a few months and could not get it. They were all, without exception, direct competitors of these two men. Thus we see

pure and simple unions step higher, and the leaders "boring from within" the capitalist class. Nothing was gained and much was lost in Brockton. The fact that it came before the greatest run we have had for years, points to a lamentable condition of affairs when the bottom falls out of the boom.

The Experience in Marlboro.

Marlboro comes some months later, and this stronghold of old trades unionism was lost after a hard brave fight. The manufacturers forced the fighting in this case, and started in to break the union, and, as James Carey would say, "they done it." During the state campaign the Socialist vote was very small. Murray, Dorsey, Dalton, and Byrne—all of the Tobin-Eaton-Sieverman Union—kept politics out of the union by plumping for capitalist parties. They elected one of their largest manufacturers to the Governor's Council, and this man, on whom they could have no possible claim, "turned traitor to them." Marlboro is almost medieval in some ways. It has the guild, rather than the trades union feeling, and its men would march onto Lynn or Brockton to fight for their trade in a day if they were told that it was the right way to do. The city is a centre to itself, and the working class, cut off from their fellows, have not the least conception of solidarity. This is the result of the slight competition which has existed hitherto on the grade of shoes made there. The wages were good and the people believed that this state of affairs would be eternal if they kept their union. Such blindness would have but one result—utter corruption on the part of the leaders.

The strike was approaching its disastrous end during the municipal campaign, and the leaders decided to knife the regular old parties and run a workers' ticket. They compromised themselves at the outset by supporting for mayor the Democrat Plunket, a "warm friend of labor," but they nominated for the other city executive offices men from among their own ranks. They elected them with no trouble whatever, but as soon as these assumed office a wonder came to light. One Mr. Donovan, a shoe manufacturer, owned Plunket body and soul, and Plunket was working for his owner. Then the same C. L. U., which had led the workers to elect him, now led them to resolve against him. Harry Lloyd came from Boston campaigning for him, but as Harry is a Democrat no notice was taken of it. Harry, like all of his breed, campaigns for those who will pay him. He would have come to Stoneham to assist the Republican Marden, ex-vice-president of the A. F. of L., treasurer of the L. P. U., etc., had not the union there, led by the Socialists, sat all over Marden. The beaten and enraged strikers then turned to their own men, strange to say, not one of them could be found. They had faded from view, and the Marlboro shoemakers who had elected "their own city government," as Max Hayes, echoing Tobin, declared in the Cleveland, O., "Citizen," to assist them in their hour of greatest trouble, found that their government was using every means in its power—and it has all means—to break the strike. The manufacturers aided by their great capital, aided by the great Mayor, aided by the city government, aided by the police, aided by the thousands of unemployed shoemakers, aided by the labor leaders, thrashed the invincible union into complete submission.

Appeals for aid were sent out, and again the working class went down into its jeans for money to pour into the all-devouring maw of the pure and simple fakir. P. J. Byrne, a typical bow-wow speaker, came to Boston and said, "True, the shops in my town are full, but those people can't make shoes." But they are trying even at this late day, and the strikers are wandering around looking for an opening. Tobin said he knew the strike was lost, but that HE DID NOT DARE TELL THE STRIKERS SO! He did not dare! But he dares to come before us and sing the beauties of his form of organization. He dares to tell us of the efficacy of the naked strike and boycott. He dares to tell us that our forces gain momentum as their stomachs become empty. He dares to tell us that a stamp hidden inside a shoe is a sort of all-protecting amulet. Yet he dares not tell the men he led that they had lost! Were these men alive to their true condition, John Tobin, for fear of being torn to shreds, would not dare talk as he does talk in a position of trust, would not dare act as he has acted since he became a trades union leper.

Tobin's and Sieverman's Evolution Fakirward.

Four years of evolution have seen the destruction of nearly every union in New England, and to-day Tobin devotes his whole energy to the West. At one time Socialists looked upon him as a man of great value. As the head of a craft which had fought well on the economic field, it was in his power to lead it aright on the political field. In 1895 his Socialism was real, and he was ready to fight for it. Then, when he comes in contact with the old unions, he is corrupted, and it slowly dawns upon him that there are only two courses open to him: he must either endure the strain to which all our men

are subjected, or else he must first connive at, and then openly support the reeking putridity of old trades union morals. He chooses the latter, but in his retreat from his Socialist position he still maintained that he was true to the Party. Many believed this, and it was not until the N. Y. debate smoked him out that John Tobin's fakirism became evident to all.

This is the condition of affairs which threaten us to-day, and obliges us to take cognizance of a man's every action, and understand the logic of each position he assumes. Tobin and Sieverman were undoubtedly well meaning—at first—but when the very rapidity of capitalist development and concentration forced us to mass our whole strength, they find their plucking in danger. They must play into the hands of the old trades union and still simulate Socialism. In other words, the fakir of the most approved and successful style tries to play both the revolutionist and the reactionist for suckers. He tries on one side without much success; thus the soreness manifested by the above two.

A Striking Incident.

The moral standing of the B. & S. W. U. is well illustrated by a little incident in Marlboro. Two non-union (not scab) edge-setters struck because more work was forced upon them. A Salem unionist took their places and hired a boy to help him. Thus he was guilty from two points: he was scabbing, he was running a contract job, both of which are contrary to the constitution. The Salem union ordered the man to leave the shop. He refused and appealed to the Gen. Ex. Board. Through the instrumentality of Eaton and Tobin the G. E. B. sustained him and ordered the Salem union to reinstate him, because the union must recognize the claims of its members above all others. The sequence of all this is that a member of the B. & S. W. U. may scab when and where he chooses. This act broke the Salem union.

What the Rochester Convention Means.

A tumor indicates the condition of the whole body, and in order to treat it we must resort to a purifying process. That tumor may be followed by others, but when the body consists of nothing but tumors and malignant excrescences we know that the state of dissolution is at hand. The last convention at Rochester set pustules down as the proper indication of health. There the whole plan of fakirism was formulated and the "progressive" B. & S. W. U. became the simplest of the pure. The dues were not less than ten cents; they are now not less than twenty-five. The per capita was eight cents a month; they are now not less than fifteen cents a week and two-thirds go to the general office, and the rest goes to a sick and death benefit! The unions from one end of the country to the other are in rebellion, and were it not for the stamp contracts Tobin's union life would soon come to an end. Eaton when told that the new conditions will drive men out says that he does not give a damn, as he has a farm that will support him. The Brockton shops which are garrotted the worst are held by the stamp, and Tobin has sent them his ultimatum. "Stay at work, pay your dues, or get out! Your places will be filled at once unless you do." All chances for protest have been cut off, as no vote will be considered before 1901, so "the new plan will be thoroughly tested." Tobin and Sieverman, Socialists, have discredited themselves as pure and simple. Sieverman is with the "Volkszeitung" gang, Tobin with the Debs. We have had so many black-hearted villains in the shoe trade that the present treachery has discouraged many. The "down with the taxes" cry only preludes the "down with the trust cry," and the very fishy, slimy nature of both shows their bodagh origin. The cure is evident. The middle class must have no standing in the party, and the S. T. & L. A. alone can make it purely proletarian.

The Boom towards a Crash.

Just now business is "booming" merrily on to a good stiff crash. Tobin knows that, and is using it for all it is worth. When trouble comes he, too, may retire to his mud. Despite the prosperity, cuts are more common than ever, and the old unionist observes, "Well, they have got to stop somewhere." Not of necessity. If those same shoemakers saw a mad dog rushing at them, and they were armed, they would not allow him to tear and rend them because he would have to stop somewhere. They would not believe for a moment that such a cur was entitled to his share of their flesh and blood, and yet they do not protest when their leaders tell them that the capitalist dog must have his share! They look upon men such as Tobin as radical enough, because he utters some hazy resolutions against the dog, but for all that he is as culpable as any. We are picking out the kebbles all right, and Hayes, Sieverman, Tobin, Bandlow, Cowen, "Socialists," who worked exclusively for pure and simple unions, have been dragged out of the flock. Why, even a mind like Willey's, of Worcester, could understand it were these men organizing capitalist political clubs, instead of merely organizing their feeders.

The S. T. & L. A. has assisted us during the late storm. It has helped us to unmask the corner grocers' association within the Party. To-day we find ourselves settled on a firmer base, and we are obliged to discard rudimentary men and primitive methods. Once for all we must understand that we cannot lead the people blindfolded into the cooperative commonwealth, and that we cannot trick the people into an intelligent use of their forces.

MASS MEETING

at Volk's Lyceum, 218-20 Second street, New York, September 22, to open S. L. P. campaign in 16th A. D. Several delegates to the S. T. & L. A. Convention will speak.

"Dead As Chelsea."

No Longer a Fitting Reflection Upon Chelsea, Mass.

The Caucus of the Socialist Labor Party Held There Under the Law of the State—Workingmen, for the First Time Become There a Direct Political Factor—Sniffing the Revolution.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—As we approached the little old wooden pier, with its primitive gear for landing, the oft repeated saying, "Dead as Chelsea," was forced upon my mind. A few steps further, and I knew the Chelsea may have been asleep since the cannonading at Bunker Hill, it had awoke and had taken up the work of the coming revolution. A few steps, and we saw a new sight, a glad sight: the official notice of the Socialist Labor Party's caucuses—all in regular order and in handsome workmanship.

At Hawthorn Hall Comrade Arthur L. Winnick called the meeting to order, read the call from the S. C. C. and requested that voters belonging to the several wards would repair to the several polling places. Ward 1 in the north corner, ward 2 in the south corner, ward 3 in the east corner, ward 4 in the west corner, and ward 5 in the center of the large hall, furnished by the city of Chelsea. Workmen, for the first time in its history, had become a direct political factor.

Caucuses were thus held in 4 wards, citizens were lacking for the caucus of floors in ward 2.

From ward 1 Arthur L. Winnick, from ward 3 Hynes, from ward 4 Martha Moore Avery, and from ward 5 David Goldstein were elected as delegates to the state convention to be held at Worcester on the 25th inst. At 9:30 the caucuses had all adjourned. Comrade Winnick then called the citizens together in mass meeting and with remarks that fitted the occasion introduced Comrade Martha Moore Avery who said in part:

"Fellow citizens, I feel the honor of this historic occasion: workmen have met together to vote to Chelsea, to Massachusetts, to America, to the world, that the working class is soon to become the ruling class;—to say, as men, we are free citizens, as workmen we are wage-slaves;—to say that with the ballot of the citizen the wage-slave will strike himself free. The social methods of wealth production chain each and every man to work creating the wealth necessary to maintain capitalist society. One man's part is often the making an insignificant part of an article which in itself would be valueless but that it is absolutely necessary to complete another product. This complex machinery, this mechanism by which modern wealth is produced, must be in the possession of the working class before they can become the ruling class. Therefore, at these caucuses to-night, we declare, anew, under better methods of warfare, that our determined purpose is the conquest of the capital of this city, this state, and this country, that it may be used for the social weal.

Comrade David Goldstein was then introduced. He used a city milk supply as a simple and convincing illustration of the economy of the working force under cooperative methods as against the waste of private capitalism.

During the organization of the caucuses in reply to the question "Ain't you an S. L. P. man and don't you belong to ward 3?" "Yes, I'm an S. L. P. man, and I belong to Ward 3, but I don't vote in this caucus."

Nothing could better illustrate the drag of the non-citizen element which hangs, like a long-worn bride, about the neck of the Party preventing its free movement towards the use of political power. Citizenship seemed almost nil with this conservative, a "Volkszeitung" man, who, though he is a voter, did not know the simple fact that there can be but one set of S. L. P. caucuses held in Chelsea.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45. "Dead as Chelsea" is no longer a fitting reflection upon the town. Chelsea, with its colonial atmosphere, has sniffed the coming revolution and has shaken herself into action.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Trying to Muzzle the S. L. P.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—Socialist meetings have been held during the week despite the objections of Chief Hansen and his force; the speakers have drawn large crowds at every meeting that they have held.

The Socialists affirm that under the constitution of the United States they have the right to hold the meetings, and that they will continue to do so despite the objections of the police department and the Mayor. Their meetings are orderly and nothing is proclaimed that should not be proclaimed. They say that there is no city ordinance that is greater than the constitution.

On the other hand the Chief and the Mayor maintain that the meetings will be stopped just as soon as an ordinance can be passed. The Assistant City Attorney is preparing an ordinance to cover the case. A conflict for and against free speech may be precipitated. The Socialists are firm.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beekman St., Room 205, New York.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

One year.....\$0.50
Six months.....0.25
Single copy.....0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068
In 1890.....13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....33,183
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564
In 1898.....82,204

The economic structure of society is the real basis on which the juridical and political superstructure is raised, and to which definite social forms of thought correspond: in short, the mode of production determines the character of the social, political and intellectual life generally.

MARX.

All quiet on the Potomac.

The Volkszeitung Corporation continues growling, yawning, clinching its fist, gnashing its teeth—as safe distance, impotent.

The Party holds possession of the name of its National Organ, which continues to wave defiant, daring, and challenging attack.

HITCHING THEIR CAR TO THE DITCH.

The Factory act in this State has been amended, and the "reformers" are exultant. They point with pride to the clauses that "limit still more the chances for the exploitation of the home" through factory work in tenements, etc. Closely looked into, and the working of the amendments being carefully observed, the conclusion forces itself that the net results of the law will be the creation of about seventeen more assistant inspectors and increased revenues from rent to certain landlords. As far as sweating is concerned, it will flourish thenceforth as before.

The inspired hardy counsel man to hitch his car to the stars; in other words, to promote his interests by attaching them to noble, elevated propelling forces. The elements, that, like the pest, are promoted by capitalism, reverse the counsel: they are "practical," they hitch their cars, not to the stars, but to the ditches.

The sweating system, "tenement house" factories and the like, are ditches that have acquired the rights of naturalization in capitalist society; they have even become necessary to it. These ditches, now, are utilized by the cormorants of the capitalist system. Whether it is that they do not know that capitalism can be abolished, or whether it is that they do not care to find out, or whether, as it is more likely, they have a particular attraction for ditches;—however that may be, they utilize the institution for their own private objects. To them the reeking ditches of capitalism are THE thing, and the pointless hue and cry raised over these pest holes by the "reformers" suit the cormorants exactly. The "reformers'" agitation to abolish such "institutions" are quickly seized by the cormorants, not for the purpose of promoting the utopian's objects, but for the purpose of profiting directly by the "reformers'" utopianism. "The sweating system shall be checked, hooray!" "Tenement house work shall be abolished, hooray!" How? Appoint a few more cormorants as "inspectors," and they will see to it that their jobs shall be permanent, by seeing to it that that which they are appointed to "inspect" shall never fail to exist and need "inspection."

Turn the capitalist-enacted and capitalist-enforced "Labor Laws" over as one may wish; look at them from the north or the south, from the east or the west; peep at them from behind or from in front, they always reduce themselves to this "practical" result: they serve as tackle or harness for cormorants to hitch their cars with to the ditches.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Brocton, Mass., "Times" is justly getting angry at the imposition that it discovers has been practised upon it by Tobin, Eaton & Co. Now that it has learned from THE PEOPLE what measures Tobin used to influence its action, it turns upon Tobin and the other general officers. After quoting in full the article in THE PEOPLE of the 10th instant, containing Tobin's circular to the presidents of unions that they write to the "Times" and other capitalist papers in behalf of this attempt to squeeze 25 cents a week in perpetuity from his rank and file, the "Times" says:

While the general officers at the time this communication was sent out were thusing "The Times" with full accounts of their side of the controversy, they omitted to present

this letter to the papers, simply stating, when inquiry was made regarding it, that they had "asked an unbiased expression from the national organizations." In the meantime other communications sent out by them were submitted for publication in full.

To what depths of infamy do not these labor fakirs stoop!

The "Voice of Labor" is the name of a weekly, published in New York, and which says of itself that it is

A strictly union, non-sectarian and non-partisan journal, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor.

Is it possible to crowd more contradictions into so few words?

How can a paper that is "devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor" be "non-partisan"?

Again, how can a paper "devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor" be "strictly union"?

A paper, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor, must, if it be intelligent, logical and honest, be a strict partisan of labor. No politics other than the politics that are in the interest of the working class can bespeak the attention of such a paper; and seeing that no political party of the capitalist class—whether Democratic or Republican, whether Gold or Silver bug, whether Protection or Free Trade, whether Expansionist or anti-Expansionist—could or ever would promote the interests of labor, it follows that such a paper must be a strict, uncompromising partisan of the class-conscious political party of the working class.

Again, a paper, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor, may not, if it be intelligent, logical and honest, be strictly union. "Strictly union" can here only mean strictly interested in union men. The interests of the union man cannot be safe guarded without close attention being paid to the interests of the non-union man. If the union, by keeping up the capitalist system of production, renders the existence of the union more and more precarious, and thereby forces men out of the union into non-unionism; if accordingly the union breed non-unionism, it cannot be "strictly union."

The "Voice of Labor" is not the voice of labor at all. Labor does not utter such a contradictory mess.

We don't know much of the Oregon City, Ore., "Courier-Herald," but it below reveals elemental capacity in the art of deduction—a very necessary art in the political world. It says:

An organization known as the Civic Federation has been organized in Chicago, ostensibly to investigate all matters relating to trusts, but in reality for the purpose of defending the trusts. The character of the men at the head of a movement is an infallible index to the character and purpose of such a movement.

This is sound reasoning. As the tree is known by the fruit, so is the character and other personal qualities of man a necessary indication of what he actually stands for. One who needs capitalism to live cannot favor Socialism, i. e., the interests of the working class; one who has debts to pay cannot favor Silver-bugism; one whose stock in trade is liquor cannot favor Prohibition; shyster lawyers who need court favors, and thus must hustle to get "endorsements" of trade unions for capitalist candidates for the judiciary, cannot favor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which jumps upon all such corrupt practices; "labor papers," that need capitalist advertisements to live, cannot be straightforward advocates of labor's course; small traders, who are oppressed by taxes and want these removed as "the first step," cannot be bona fide Socialists; in short, crooks cannot be straight. All this is axiomatic; hence the "Courier-Herald" is perfectly correct when it concludes that beneficiaries of trusts cannot produce anti-trust effects.

But only this warning would we give our Oregonian: Look out! If you keep reasoning that way your arguments will be called "personal" and your language "billingsgate"—by those who feel hit.

This is not meant as a discouragement, but only as a friendly warning.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is worth at one C. F. Albert, editor of the Pueblo "Times," for having read a paper at the recent Convention of Afro-American Editors of the Rocky Mountain States, in the course of which said C. F. Albert expressed the view that

The only safe thing for the negro to do is to ally himself with the man who employs him. Let him keep in line with the capitalists. I believe in always being on the victorious side, and the capitalists always win.

To that the "Courier" makes the angry answer that such views

Ought to make the heart of every slave-driver glad.

That Mr. C. F. Albert expressed a criminally stupid view goes without saying; that, however, the "Courier" should bludge him thereat is surprising.

What is the difference between Mr. C. F. Albert's notion that the negro's safety lies in allying himself with the man who employs him, and the "Courier's" oft expressed "pure and simple" notion that the interests of the workingman and of the capitalist are identical, and its consistent with such a notion, upholding the political ticket of the Silver Bug exploiters of labor?

None whatever. It is always out of place for the Pot to call the Kettle black.

Not bad this from the Salt Lake City, Utah, "Warren Foster's Paper":

The cheek of the Democracy in assuming that trusts in this country can never be disposed of until they get a "clatter" at them, is something sublime. To read their press one would think that a trust was a monstrosity which was due wholly to Republican rule and that the Democracy had been lying low for years, anxious to deal with trusts even as David did with the lion, or Sampson did with the Philistines, and, by the way, they seem to be using the same weapon.

The Bolivar, Pa., "Depatch" falls plump into the trap laid for the unwary by the labor fencer Hearst's New York "Journal." The "Depatch" asks quite complacently:

"An old age pension" means that every wage earner shall by public authority be insured, so that when he reaches an age when he can do no more work he and his wife can lead an existence worthy of human beings, without being compelled to go to the poorhouse. Is this not worth the attention of Americans? Should we not at least begin to think of this and discuss it? asks the New York "Journal."

How delighted would not the New York "Journal" be if the "old age pension" issue were taken up by the working class of America and all the important issues that are summed up in the issue of "Socialism" were dropped! In England the "old age pension" issue has served a goodly capitalist purpose. The discussion of it—like the discussion

that Barnum incited on his bogus white elephant so as to draw attention away from other and more serious frauds in his collection of curiosities—would consume all the efforts needed in more practical directions.

Abolish wage-slavery, uproot capitalism, and old age will enjoy the dignity of age without the insult of pensions.

The Bristol, Conn., "Journal" seems to have caught the Socialist infection from the neighboring New Britain. It says, somewhat clumsily, yet quite clearly:

Those who wonder how the people will get possession of the various industries after they have been trustified have probably not heard of the document known to history as the "Proclamation of Emancipation."

When the voters finally take possession of the government, (which they must do before they can take possession of the national industries), the president, supported by the nation can declare the oil business, or the sugar business, or the railroad business the property of the whole people and appoint a commissioner to take charge in the same way that he now appoints a man to take charge of the postal department or the war department.

There were 7,198 copies of the Party pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" sold from June 1 to September 11 of this year. The fifth edition of 5,000, which issued from the press only two weeks ago, is now nearly exhausted.

Spread it; place it in every workingman's hand. The workingman who has once read it can never be the same man after. His thoughts and his face are bound to turn towards the right direction.

Scetion Greater New York.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of New York.

COMRADES:—

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York calls upon you for contributions to its campaign fund.

There is no need of dwelling here at length upon the reasons which should induce every friend of this Party to now come to its support with increased devotion and vigor.

Its fidelity to principle, uncompromising policy and steady progress have not only alarmed the capitalist power, but arrayed against it all the dishonest elements upon which the capitalist class has heretofore relied for the perpetuation of its despotism.

New schemes are therefore constantly being hatched to check the ominous advance of militant Socialism. Aye, even within the Party itself the labor fakir larva has lately been attempting its work of disintegration and destruction. All in vain, however, for the Party knows how to preserve its integrity, and any such attempt only nerves it for a further display of strength. It stands to-day throughout the country better trained, better disciplined, more vigorous, more aggressive, and fitter in every respect than it ever was for a struggle against capitalism.

But its opportunities for educational agitation are necessarily limited by the pecuniary means at its command. It needs, therefore, the substantial support of all progressive organizations and of every individual sympathizer. It needs also the active co-operation of men able to speak at public meetings, chiefly held in the open air, and of all those who, by distributing literature in abundance, canvassing their districts, supplying information and otherwise doing practical campaign work, may contribute within their respective spheres to the advancement of the common cause. The names and addresses of all such willing workers should be sent to the Organizer of Section New York.

Subscription lists have been issued and the Party confidently expects that your body, imbued as it is with the true spirit of the labor movement and realizing the magnitude of the task before us, not only make its own money contribution as large as possible, but will urge upon its members the necessity of circulating the said lists with commendable energy and making prompt returns to your Secretary, through whom the sums thus collected will be transmitted to the Organizer of the City Executive Committee. All contributions will, as usual, be receipted in the Party organs.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, L. ABELSON, Organizer, 23 Duane street, New York City.

Watchwords.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jacob Oleovich, Seattle, Wash.]

A minister stood in his pulpit one day, And to his hearers with fervor did say: The clergy's the one, the only, the great, — Yea—even greater than the State! — "I pray for all!"

The soldier stood in battle array, Ready and eager for the fray, To conquer a people 'neath foreign skies, To enrich others he bleeds and dies. — "I fight for all!"

The fakir stood in the Union's hall, With manners sleek and unlimited gall, Stirring dissensions, envy and spite, Doing everything but the right, — "I dupe them all!"

The capitalist sat in his palace car, Touring the country near and far, Idle, luxurious, useless yet grand, Scorning the touch of Labor's hand. — "I get it all!"

The proletarian stood in a factory town, Opportunity, wages dwindling down, Crushed like a worm 'neath Capital's heel, Woe, worse than a war, was his doom, — "I earn it all!"

A postman knocks at the toiler's door, A package of papers falls to the floor, PEOPLE, Socialist paper, light at last! — On the mist and middle of the past, — "A torch for all!"

Clergy, army, capitalist, fake, Living all on what workers make, Profit system accursed! Why! At last I know where my interests lie. — "I see it all!"

To the Socialist I go to-night, To join the Party of Truth and Right, The Party whose increasing power Will soon vote in the people's hour. — "I vote for all!"

The people's hour! No classes more! No idle rich, no starving poor; The reign of plenty, peace and health, The advent of the Commonwealth; — "Justice for all!"

CELLULOID PATRIARCHY.

In Rome the discontented populace was held at bay by the distribution of bread and the mind-diverting pomp of the circus.

Capitalistic development requires a different form of bamboozle. The individual capitalist, as a representative of capitalist development, must imitate past representatives of systems similar to the capitalist system. Cheap fireworks, parades, election beer treats, target excursions, suppers, prize-fight excitement, bicycle races, even a war excitement, no longer suffice to keep the worker in a morphia trance. The capitalist, therefore, out-Romes Rome, so to speak, and appears on the scene in a patriarchal guise; clothed with fatherly benevolence and prudence he steps forth, like a father to his children, and allows them to admire and speak well of his kindness to them in allowing this his kindness to keep them quiet.

He gets some pegs ahead of the father in combining business with pleasure, increasing profits and the subjection of his children—wage-slaves; he becomes a patriarch.

The patriarch of old was looked upon by the tribe as the representative of all that was good, noble, refined and charitable. Of course those standing near the patriarch knew well the meaning and objects of the bamboozle, like unto the foremen, superintendents, etc., of to-day. But they fared well, enjoyed the fat of the land left, or thrown, to them by the patriarch, and practised their power upon those below them, and so on. The patriarch was, so to say, a terrestrial god; he would lead the tribe whither he wanted; he would make them do what he wanted; he made them think as he wanted, aye, had the same election system among the Jews of old as exists here to-day, he would have made them VOTE as he wanted. Blood, bones and life it cost to hold his power or to depose him. The patriarch of to-day and the system that upholds him, can be deposed by a class-conscious vote of the tribe—wage-slaves—for Socialism.

Shortly after the horrible fire here on the 4th of September, 1898, the Celluloid Company, through whose criminally negligent way of running the plant the fire was caused, decided to hold a once-talked-about target excursion. The scheme had been dropped, but it was taken up again right after the article about the fire had appeared in these columns. Queer coincidence: Election Day was selected for the excursion. Nevertheless some odd 20 votes more were polled in the Twelfth ward for the Socialist Labor Party.

If worst comes to worst, 'the capitalist, more watchful for his interest than his wage-slaves for theirs, will play the rôle of patriarch, no matter how much he despises the ignorance of his wage-slaves, that allows him to pursue his career of child and man killing and maiming profit seeking.

Marshall C. Lefferts, the president of the Celluloid Co., is the capitalist who starts this domestic bamboozle of patriarchy in this big manufacturing town. To wit as stated in the Newark, N. J., "Sunday Call" of last May 28:

President Lefferts became a director and an officer in the Celluloid Company about 1872, when the plant was located in Albany, N. Y. A little later the business was brought to Newark, when Mr. Lefferts took an active part in its management as the treasurer. Soon the office of secretary was merged with that of treasurer, and Mr. Lefferts had his office in Newark, at the factory. He continued there when the company moved its plant from the centre of the city, on Mechanic street, to its present location in the neighborhood of Ferry and Ashbridge streets, in 1873. At the close of 1890 the present Celluloid Company was formed, consolidating the separate companies. Mr. Lefferts was then elected president, and shortly afterwards removed his office to New York, where it has been since since.

It was not until March of the present year that the plan for the Celluloid Workers' Club was definitely hatched. It was first called a meeting of the heads of the several departments, and the meeting was held in a comfortable meeting room on Market street. At that meeting the president laid down his scheme so far as he had evolved it, and the officers present at once were much impressed with it.

Indeed, they were deeply impressed, no doubt, as the Newark, N. J., "Evening News" of March 28 puts it:

Mr. Lefferts is well liked by those under him and the employees he has often tells them that he is a workman no better than the rest of them.

The go-between, foreman, manager or superintendent of any department, is much impressed as he perceives that he is to become adjunct bamboozler to convince every wage-slave under him that the capitalist WORKS.

Talk about your patriarchy! It is questionable whether the patriarchy of old ever found as willing tools as these latter day patriarchs do. Either political bunco-steers, or a princely lot they are, or Sunday school (thou shalt not steal maxim) sharps; even as charitable American lodge brothers do we appear and seek to carry our despotic desires and bossism into the meetings, but thanks to general dislike we are occasionally sat upon.

Some more vapidity from that clumsy "Sunday Call" states that, "as a business man, President Lefferts knew full well that a club cannot be run on simple enthusiasm, nor on the bare 'promise to pay' of any one; and also that 'the fact that the company is willing to expend a large sum in getting the employees' club started is ample proof of the confidence of the officers in the ability of their employees to carry the venture to a successful issue. It is in fact an eloquent expression of the faith the company has in its men.'"

How can he rely on the "simple enthusiasm" of the officers? How can the company do so? says the "Sunday Call" further on, that "it was made plain to them that it was to be their club, that the company was not to interfere in its management, and that they could join it or leave it alone, exactly as they saw fit, without their action having any influence upon their connection with the factory."

And as we inspect the list of officers we see it teems with the names of foremen, managers, etc., but nary a workingman's name. Only bosses. Then we recollect that the majority of the hands stated that they "were afraid of staying away, as they might lose their jobs." Just the same as the trial vote taken at the plant in 1896 resulted in a tremendous majority for McKinley.

What noble, charitable Christian "work" is done by the capitalist class, all for the perpetuation of wage-slavery! And that under the mask of democracy and freedom. But look! In this "Land of Freedom" there is a club for employees of a factory, having in its by-laws one of the links of the chain that keeps the wage-slave bound to ignorance, and vice versa, viz: No public, political or religious discussion

or any entertainment or other thing pertaining to political or religious matters shall be allowed in the clubhouse.

(Article IX, Sec. 5.)

WHAT? Not allow the Rev. Galloupe to appear in the assembly room upstairs and declaim his usual maledictions upon Socialism in general and the Socialist Labor Party in particular? Prevent him from repeating to the Celluloid Co.'s employees the lie that Socialism and Anarchism are the same? Keep him from telling them to PRAY? Who believes this? What? Mayor Seymour will not be allowed to tell the same employees in neat little words to continue their misery by voting for capitalism under a Democratic (or Republican) ticket? Who believes it? What? Not allow the stool pigeon volunteers to expand about the beauties of rotten well water and help mummify the employees' brains by an account of the smell of Spanish gunpowder at Chickamauga Park? Who believes it?

The trend of the times, the fear of the coming social revolution, makes the heads of the Celluloid Co. tremblingly lay to and cause the Head One to allow the "Sunday Call" to give away his mission of patriarchy in this sentence:

The leading spirit in the club movement has been from the beginning President Marshall C. Lefferts, of the Celluloid Company.

What else is this than an attempt to get a stronger hold on the minds of the wage-slaves than even a servile press or pulpit could have?

But it will avail nothing. Socialism is coming swiftly, every election brings the co-operative commonwealth nearer. LITTLE BILLY.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

- 1.—Organizer.
- 2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
- 3.—Financial Secretary.
- 4.—Treasurer.
- 5.—Literary Agent.
- 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1.—Reading of minutes.
- 2.—New members.
- 3.—Correspondence.
- 4.—Financial Report.
- 5.—Report of Organizer.
- 6.—Report of Committees.
- 7.—Unfinished Business.
- 8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary.

HENRY KUHN,

61 Beekman street, New York City.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

- HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellerbaum, 212 State street, top floor.
- ALBANY, N. Y.: J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.: Peter Steenburgh, Jr., 23 Guilford street.
- SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.
- K. F. A. Nitzsche, 28 Columbia street.
- LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
- INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 123 Madison avenue.
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- LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 23 West Chester street.
- SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
- WOONSOCKET, R. I.: Frank L. Fortney, 22 Front street.
- RICHMOND, VA.: J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
- VANCOUVER, B. C.: W. P. Evans, Room 19, Row 1, Proctors Buildings, Carroll street.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—I am going to the woods.

Uncle Sam—You will certainly feel cooler there than in the city.

B. J.—I don't do it for the sake of coolness exactly; I propose to stay there even after the cool weather has set in. I want to escape the political campaign.

U. S.—But you'll be back in time to vote?

B. J.—Not much; that's the very thing I want to escape.

U. S.—And let the thing go by default?

B. J.—There's no default in the case. It is a choice of rotten apples.

U. S.—I certainly don't share that view.

B. J.—Would you vote for the party of the "Advance Agent" of misery?

U. S.—Indeed, I wouldn't. Its programme is partly the dry rot of "protection," partly the false pretences of the gold standard. The one and the other have been tried; wages go down in both; in both the workers are thrown out of work; in both pauperism increases for the masses and riotous wealth increases for the idle few. I'll certainly have none of him.

B. J.—Nor would I. Or would you bestow your ballot upon that blatant combination of Democratic Reformers and Anti-Taxpayers?

U. S.—Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a comfortable seat on the backs of the workers as its gold rivals. In the second place, it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the means of production, it wants to keep that up, and yet it is up in rebellion against the results of such private ownership.

B. J.—So say I.

U. S.—Between the two, labor is between the devil and the deep sea. I'll none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired hearing of the two sets of pudding heads and rascals making faces at each other?

U. S.—And disgusted, too.

B. J.—That's the reason I am going to the woods.

U. S.—But have you no choice other than these two?

B. J.—None other.

U. S.—What about the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J.—Give me a rest!

U. S.—You shan't have a rest till you explain.

B. J.—Well, I will explain. The Socialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican parties, it will become corrupt when it gets into power.

U. S.—Are the Republican and Democratic parties corrupt?

B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—As far as I can tell they are not.

B. J. (amazed)—What!!!

U. S.—They are not

